

# 大学英语测试与分析

◁3▷

总策划：宋毛平 王胜利 霍光汉

总主编：王德军

主 编：王莉莉

新题型

# 大学英语测试与分析

〈3〉

总策划: 宋毛平    王胜利    霍光汉

总主编: 王德军

主 编: 王莉莉

副主编: 吴冬梅    王红丽

编 者: 赵 涛    黄安定

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

北京 BEIJING

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语测试与分析 3 / 王德军总主编. —北京: 外语教学与研究出版社, 2005.8  
ISBN 7-5600-5090-5

I. 大… II. 王… III. 英语—高等学校—习题 IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2005) 第 100111 号

出 版 人: 李朋义

责任编辑: 刘 晶

封面设计: 袁 璐

出版发行: 外语教学与研究出版社

社 址: 北京市西三环北路 19 号 (100089)

网 址: <http://www.fltrp.com>

印 刷: 北京市鑫霸印务有限公司

开 本: 787×1092 1/16

印 张: 17.25

版 次: 2005 年 10 月第 1 版 2005 年 10 月第 1 次印刷

书 号: ISBN 7-5600-5090-5

定 价: 19.90 元

\* \* \*

如有印刷、装订质量问题出版社负责调换

制售盗版必究 举报查实奖励

版权保护办公室举报电话: (010)88817519

## 前 言

教育部 2005 年 2 月颁布了《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案（试行）》，在考试内容和形式上，四、六级考试将加大听力理解部分的题量和比例，新增快速阅读理解部分，提高主观题的比例。

《大学英语测试与分析》是依据《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案（试行）》编写的一套综合测试用书，分为 1—4 册，分别供大学本科一至四学期使用。本套书按照教育部《大学英语课程教学要求（试行）》编写，帮助学生进一步巩固语言知识、扩大知识面，培养学生的英语综合应用能力。

每册书由 12 套试题组成。参照四、六级考试的新题型，每套试题由四部分构成：听力理解、阅读理解、综合测试和写作测试。听力理解部分占 35%（第一册为 30%），其中听力对话部分包括短对话和长对话；听力短文部分（第一册为句子听写）包括短文听写和选择题型的短文理解。阅读理解部分占 35%，包括仔细阅读和快速阅读。仔细阅读部分除测试篇章阅读理解外，还包括对篇章语境中的词汇理解的测试；快速阅读部分测试各种快速阅读技能。综合测试占 15%（第一册为 20%），由两部分构成：第一部分为完形填空或改错；第二部分为翻译。写作能力测试部分占 15%，体裁包括议论文、说明文、应用文等。

每套试题除附有参考答案外，还配有详细的解题分析，可以帮助学生准确掌握语言，不断提高英语运用能力。

本套书由宋毛平、王胜利、霍光汉总策划，王德军总主编。

第三册由王莉莉、吴冬梅、王红丽、赵涛、黄安定等人编写。

由于编者水平有限，时间仓促，书中难免疏漏之处，敬请不吝赐教。

编 者

2005 年元月

# Contents

## Tests

Unit 1 .....	2
Unit 2 .....	14
Unit 3 .....	26
Unit 4 .....	38
Unit 5 .....	50
Mid-term Test .....	63
Unit 6 .....	76
Unit 7 .....	88
Unit 8 .....	102
Unit 9 .....	114
Unit 10 .....	127
Final Test .....	140

## Key, Scripts and Analyses

Unit 1 .....	157
Unit 2 .....	167
Unit 3 .....	176
Unit 4 .....	186
Unit 5 .....	195
Mid-term Test .....	205
Unit 6 .....	214
Unit 7 .....	224
Unit 8 .....	234
Unit 9 .....	243
Unit 10 .....	253
Final Test .....	262



# Tests

# Unit 1

## **Part I** *Listening Comprehension ( 35% )*

### **Section A ( 1 × 10 = 10 )**

*Directions: In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A, B, C and D, and decide which is the best answer.*

1. A. The man thinks his car is O. K.  
B. The man thinks he needs a new car.  
C. The man is not sure about his trip to East.  
D. The woman wants to go with him.
2. A. 9:00.                      B. 9:10.                      C. 9:20.                      D. 9:30.
3. A. He can speak French and English.  
B. He can speak only English.  
C. He can speak several languages.  
D. He can speak only French.
4. A. Two hours.              B. Three hours.              C. Four hours.              D. Five hours.
5. A. She has a driver's license.  
B. She sells tickets.  
C. She has been accepted at a college.  
D. She is going to a foreign country.
6. A. She doesn't like it.  
B. It's too expensive.  
C. The sweater doesn't fit her.  
D. She wants a smaller one.
7. A. Tow hours.  
B. Less than an hour.  
C. 30 minutes.  
D. More than an hour.
8. A. His advisor.              B. His teacher.              C. His partner.              D. His boss.
9. A. Eddie must be very tall.  
B. The girl's sister likes Eddie.  
C. Eddie is very short.  
D. The girl's sister wants to find a tall boyfriend.

10. A. Jack brought the tape to the party.      B. The tape had been returned to Paul.  
C. The tape was missing.      D. Jack lent his tape to Paul.

## Section B (1 × 5 = 5)

*Directions: In this section, you will hear a long conversation. At the end of the conversation, you will hear some questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A, B, C and D, and decide which is the best answer.*

11. A. Cousin.      B. Mother.      C. Aunt.      D. Sister.  
12. A. Penny.      B. Penny's father.      C. Penny's mother.      D. Penny's aunt.  
13. A. America.      B. Britain.      C. Canada.      D. France.  
14. A. The Anderson's.      B. The Morrison's.  
C. The Conway's.      D. The government.  
15. A. Mr. Anderson.      B. Mike.  
C. Mr. Michael Anderson.      D. Michael.

## Section C (1 × 10 = 10)

*Directions: In this section, you will hear three short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.*

### Passage 1

*Questions 16 to 18 are based on the following passage.*

16. A. He was ill.      B. He was too busy.  
C. Mr. Jordan wasn't in town.      D. He arrived late.  
17. A. He was too busy.      B. Mr. Jordan didn't like that.  
C. Mr. Jordan wasn't at home.      D. Mr. Jordan's home was too far.  
18. A. He was asked to go back as soon as possible.  
B. Mr. Jordan had gone out of town.  
C. He was asked to pay the money for the room of the hotel.  
D. He could meet Mr. Jordan the next day.

### Passage 2

*Questions 19 to 21 are based on the following passage.*

19. A. Waiter.      B. Doctor.      C. Teacher.      D. Driver.



## Tests

---

20. A. He counted numbers. B. He asked someone else to drive.  
C. He stopped the bus. D. He gave up.
21. A. Never too old to learn.  
B. Haste makes waste.  
C. Conquer yourself, and you may succeed.  
D. Time and tide wait for no man.

### Passage 3

*Questions 22 to 25 are based on the following passage.*

22. A. Drinking will definitely do harm to our thinking.  
B. Controlled drinking may help people keep their wits as they age.  
C. Drinking has nothing to do with our thinking.  
D. The more we drink, the more harm we get to our thinking; the less we drink, the less harm we get to our thinking.
23. A. Some researchers in an Indian university.  
B. Some students in Duke and Indiana University.  
C. Some students in an Indian university.  
D. Some researchers in Duke and Indiana University.
24. A. 66. B. Between the age of 66 and 76.  
C. 76. D. Between the age of 60 and 70.
25. A. Reasoning. B. Memory. C. Physical. D. Reacting.

### Section D (1 × 10 = 10)

*Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 26 to 32 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 33 to 35 you are required to fill in the missing information. You can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.*

"Where is the university?" is the question many (26) \_\_\_\_\_ to Cambridge ask. But no one could point at any one (27) \_\_\_\_\_ because there is no campus. The university (28) \_\_\_\_\_ of 31 self-governing colleges. It has (29) \_\_\_\_\_ halls, libraries, laboratories, museums and offices throughout the city. (30) \_\_\_\_\_ colleges choose their own students who have to meet their minimum (31) \_\_\_\_\_ requirements set by the university. And the (32) \_\_\_\_\_ usually live and study in their colleges but they are taught in

very full groups. Lectures and laboratories and practical work are organized by the university and held in university buildings.

( 33 ) \_\_\_\_\_. About 40 percent of them are women and some eight percent from overseas. As well as teaching, research is of major importance. Since the beginning of the 20th century, more than 60 university members have won Nobel Prizes. ( 34 ) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_. It has more than 60 specialist subject libraries as well as the university library, which, as a copy-right library, is entitled to a copy of every book published in Britain. Examinations are held and degrees are awarded by the university.

( 35 ) \_\_\_\_\_ but it was not until 1948 that they were awarded degrees.

## **Part II** *Reading Comprehension ( 35% )*

### **Section A Careful Reading ( 2 × 15 = 30 )**

*Directions: In this section there are three passages followed by some questions or unfinished statements. Choose the best option to each of them.*

#### **Passage 1**

*Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.*

Art, said Picasso, is a lie that makes us realize the truth. So is a map. We do not usually associate the precise work of a map maker with a fanciful object of art. Yet a map has many qualities that a painting or a poem has. It is truth realized in a symbolic way. It does not express meanings on the surface. And like work of art, it requires imaginative reading.

Thus map and reality are not and cannot be identical. No aspect of map use is so obvious yet so often overlooked. Most map reading mistakes occur because the user forgets this vital fact and expects a one-to-one correspondence between map and reality. A map, like a painting, is just one special version of reality. To understand a painting, you must have some idea of the medium which was used by the artist. You wouldn't expect a water color to look anything like an oil painting or a charcoal drawing, even if the subject matter of all three were identical. In the same way, the techniques used to create maps will greatly influence the final representation. As a map reader, you should always be aware of the invisible hand of the map maker. Never use a map without asking yourself how it has been biased by the methods used to make it.

If the entire map making process operates at its full potential, communication takes

place between the map maker and the user. The map maker translates reality into the clearest possible picture under the circumstances, and the map reader converts this picture back into an impression of the environment. For such communication to take place, the map reader as the map maker must know something about how maps are created.

36. Map is a lie \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. that has little truth in it                      B. that few of us believe  
C. that we use to express the truth              D. that cheats people in a tricky way
37. Map resembles art in that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they are both absolute lies  
B. they are both precise as well as fanciful  
C. they must be read with imagination  
D. they both express meanings in a superficial way
38. Most map reading mistakes occur because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the map is not made according to reality  
B. there are obvious differences between the map and reality  
C. the user forgets the one-to-one correspondence between the map and reality  
D. the user overlooks the gap between the map and reality
39. "... the invisible hand of the map maker" (L. 9, Para. 2) refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the techniques used to create maps              B. the subject matter of the map  
C. the symbols used in the map                      D. the final representation of the map
40. The last paragraph describes mainly \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. how maps are created  
B. what the communication between the map maker and the reader is  
C. how the map maker translates reality into a picture  
D. how the reader converts the picture back into reality

## Passage 2

*Questions 41 to 45 are based on the following passage.*

A few years ago I was shopping with a friend and his 12-year-old daughter in downtown San Francisco. A street musician, whom my friend happened to know from his own musician days, was playing the saxophone on a street corner. His name was Clifford, and he had attracted a large crowd with his performance. After he finished, my friend introduced him to me and his daughter. Clifford asked her if she played any instrument. When she replied that she was taking trumpet lessons and played in her junior high school band, he said, "That's fine, little lady. Learn your instrument well and you can play anything."

Somehow these simple yet wise words struck me as applicable not only for a trumpet player but also for a reader. If you learn to read well, you can read anything you want—not just newspapers and magazines, but more difficult materials of fields like philosophy, file criticism, military history—whatever interests you as your confidence grows. You would not

be limited in any way. If you have the vocabulary—or at least a good dictionary at hand—you can pick up a book, concentrate on it, and make sense of the author's words.

In the United States, reading instruction often ends at elementary school, so students sometimes have difficulty as they progress through school. They must take their assignments armed only with their elementary school reading skills. The result, usually, is frustration and loss of confidence. And the assigned reading in your college courses will be even more than they were in high school. *Developing Reading Skills* is designed to accomplish several tasks: to show you the skills that will enable you to read with greater comprehension, to help you cope with reading assignments with confidence, and to teach you to become an active reader.

41. The author develops his point by starting with \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. an example      B. an incident      C. a statement      D. a contrast
42. Which of the following statements is implied in Paragraph 1?  
 A. Clifford was good at playing the saxophone.  
 B. The author's friend was once a street musician.  
 C. The 12-year-old girl played the trumpet very poorly.  
 D. Clifford was a good music teacher.
43. "Struck... as applicable" (L. 1, Para. 2) most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. seemed to be applicable      B. proved to be applicable  
 C. happened to be applicable      D. found to be applicable
44. With good reading skills, you can \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. understand anything you read without difficulty  
 B. work out the author's meaning if only you concentrate on the book  
 C. understand what you read with the help of a good dictionary  
 D. concentrate on whatever you read
45. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that *Developing Reading Skills* \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. is directed to elementary school students  
 B. centers around vocabulary building skills  
 C. offers elementary reading skills  
 D. aims at helping students read better

### Passage 3

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

As possibly the galaxy's most massive star, Eta Carinae is now engaged in some very unusual behavior. Australian astronomers, being in the Southern Hemisphere (半球), are able to observe it clearly.

In the 19th century, Eta Carinae was for a time the third brightest star in the sky. It has now become less bright so that binoculars (双筒望远镜) are needed to see it. "It seems to be brightening and becoming less bright over a period of many years", said Dr. Bob Duncan from the Australia Telescope National Facility.

## Tests

---

While it is not unusual for stars to vary in brightness, the period is usually much shorter. "Since 1992 it has become four times brighter, and then last year it began to dim dramatically," he said.

The problem in observing Eta Carinae is that it has been surrounded by a cloud of gas and dust, making it hard to see the star directly. However, radio waves and infrared light can pass through this cloud, so telescopes that receive these wavelengths can observe what is occurring.

Eta Carinae is of particular interest to astronomers because it seems to be in its death throes(剧痛). Being so large it will end up as a supernova(超新星). There has not been a supernova in our galaxy since the invention of the telescope. While a 1987 explosion in an ear by galaxy gave astronomers plenty of valuable data, they are hungry for an even closer look.

Eta Carinae has other unique features, and is the only star known to produce an ultraviolet(紫外线) laser which is brighter than that produced by the sun. Lasers have been observed in other frequencies from a few stars.

46. Eta Carinae is now engaged in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. some very common behavior                      B. some very dull behavior  
C. some very frightening behavior                  D. some very strange behavior
47. The word "period" (L. 1, Para. 3) means the length of time \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. over which star vary in brightness  
B. for which Eta carinae's brightening lasts  
C. Eta Carinae takes to become a supernova  
D. it takes the laser from Eta Carinae to travel to the earth
48. Eta Carinae is hard to observe because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it is too far away  
B. there is too much dust and gas around it  
C. the binoculars are not powerful enough  
D. it does not send out infrared light
49. Astronomers are particularly interested in Eta Carinae because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it is in its final stage                              B. it is a supernova  
C. it exploded in 1987                                D. it is brighter than the sun
50. Which of the following statements about Eta Carinae is NOT true?  
A. It will end up as a supernova.  
B. It can be seen only through binoculars.  
C. It is the only star that sends out an ultraviolet laser.  
D. Its ultraviolet laser is brighter than that of the sun.



**Section B Fast Reading (0.5 × 10 = 5)**

*Directions: Read the two passages and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).*

**Passage 1**

*Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.*

Once upon a time, bold claims were made about computers, the future and the “paperless office”. A quick reality check confirms that the computer, far from reducing the amount of paper, has actually increased it. These days, thanks to fast printers and copiers, producing a high-quality document on paper has never been easier. And that is despite the enormous increase in the volume of document that never sees paper, such as E-mail.

One solution to this ocean of paper is document management. The only problem is that this term has many meanings. For this feature, here the term refers to anything highly evolved software system for organizing, storing and retrieving complex digitized documents.

Whatever it is, it is big business. Spending on document management products is predicted to hit \$33 billion by 2002, according to a study conducted by an industry body.

The aim of document management software is simple: to reduce the workload and improve the productivity of most offices. A study indicted that electronic document management can triple processing capacity, cut staff work time by up to 50 percent, provide immediate access to important data, cut document storage space by up to 80 percent and provide high-quality secure systems. Document management software technology has changed beyond recognition in recent years. All document management systems capture and manage digitized text and other images, but recently developers have added specialized techniques for image capture, workflow management, text mining and formatting. Today's document management packages often include document imaging, file management, workflow management, computer output to laser disk (COLD) processes, web page publishing, forms processing, text mining and even text formatting. Highly integrated web systems are beginning to dominate the market.

Optical Character Recognition (OCR) is part and parcel of document management. This process turns a digitized image of a document, essentially a picture, into editable text. More importantly, it permits searching of the contents of a document, not merely for its filename. For example, OCR would allow you to turn an incoming fax, say a draft contract, into an editable word processor document, neatly avoiding a heap of needless re-keying. It could then be filed away electronically, to be retrieved and printed at a click of a button.

OCR technology has been in the PC domain for many years now and while basic recognition rates are almost perfect, most developments in OCR software have concentrated on the tough OCR issues such as format-keeping and coping with very poor original

documents. Leading OCR technology is still to be found in commerce, with organizations such as the Royal Mail and the clearing banks devoting much effort to mastering handwriting recognition.

51. \_\_\_\_\_ The word “paperless office” means paperlessness in the office.
52. \_\_\_\_\_ Computers have actually increased the amount of paper in offices.
53. \_\_\_\_\_ Document management is a term with quite few meanings.
54. \_\_\_\_\_ One of the goals of document management software is to improve the productivity of most offices.
55. \_\_\_\_\_ OCR developers have devoted themselves to the tough OCR problems such as format keeping and coping with very poor original documents.

### Passage 2

*Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.*

It's about time somebody exploded that hoary old myth about childhood being the happiest period of your life. Childhood may certainly be fairly happy, but its greatest moments can't compare with the sheer joy of being an adult. Who ever asked a six-year-old child for an opinion? Children don't have opinions, or if they do, nobody notices. Adults choose the clothes their children will wear, the books they will read and the friends they will play with. Mother and father are kind but absolute dictators. This is an adult world and though children may be deeply loved, they have to be manipulated so as not to interfere too seriously with the lives of their elders and betters(长辈). The essential difference between manhood and childhood is the same as the difference between independence and subjection.

For all the nostalgic remarks you hear, which adult would honestly change places with a child? Think of the years at school; the years spent living in constant fear of examinations and school reports. Every movement you make, every thought you think is observed by some critical adult who may draw unflattering conclusions about your character. Think of the curfews(晚钟声), the martial law, the times you had to go to bed early, do as you were told, eat disgusting stuff that was supposed to be good for you. Remember how “gentle” pressure was applied with remarks like “If you don't do as I say, I'll...” and a dire(可怕的) warning would follow.

Even so, these are only part of a child's troubles. No matter how kind and loving adults may be, children often suffer from terrible, illogical fears which are the result of ignorance and an inability to understand the world around them. Nothing can equal the abject fear a child may feel in the dark, the absolute horror of childish nightmares. Adults can share their fears with other adults; children invariably face their fears alone. But the most painful part of childhood is the period when you begin to emerge from it; adolescence. Teenagers may rebel violently against parental authority, but this causes them great unhappiness. There is a complete lack of self-confidence during this time. Adolescents are over-conscious of their appearance and the impression they make on others. They feel shy, awkward and clumsy.

Feelings are intense and hearts easily broken. Teenagers experience moments of tremendous elation or black despair. And through this turmoil, adults seem to be more hostile than ever.

What a relief it is to grow up. Suddenly you regain your balance; the world opens up before you. You are free to choose; you have your own place to live in and your own money to spend. You do not have to seek constant approval for everything you do. You are no longer teased, punished or ridiculed by heartless adults because you failed to come up to some theoretical standard. And if on occasion you are teased, you know how to deal with it. You can simply tell other adults to go to hell; you are one yourself.

56. \_\_\_\_\_ According to the author, childhood is the happiest time of one's life.
57. \_\_\_\_\_ Children will do whatever they would like to do without considering others' opinion.
58. \_\_\_\_\_ However kind and loving adults may be, children often suffer from terrible, illogical fear which is the result of ignorance and an inability to understand the world around them and they will invariably face their fear all by themselves.
59. \_\_\_\_\_ The most painful part of childhood is the period when children begin to emerge from adolescence.
60. \_\_\_\_\_ "You are one yourself" means that you have grown up and you can do whatever according to your will.

## **Part III** Comprehensive Test ( 15% )

### **Section A Cloze (0.5 × 10 = 5 )**

**Directions:** In this section, you will read a passage with 10 blanks, each having four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE answer that best fits into each blank.

There are two types of risk related to investment. The obvious risk is that the company you 61 will fold and you will lose everything. The other type of risk is 62 the value of your investment may change. Some investments 63 wildly; one month they are worth four times than you put in, the next month they are worth 64 one quarter of the money you put in. If you have to 65 your money out at the wrong time, you lose lots.

Numerous studies have shown that, 66 high-risk investors make more than low-risk ones. Over a time the stock market 67 them for sticking their necks out, and sometimes getting them 68. Even during the 1980s, the decade of the stock market 69, one study shows that over the whole of the 10 years 70 outperformed lower-risk fixed interest and property investments.

61. A. explore                      B. speculate in                      C. consume                      D. invest in

**Directions:** This section consists of five sentences. In each sentence, there are four underlined parts marked with A, B, C and D. Make out the parts in error and put the options in the blanks provided.

71. \_\_\_\_\_ Neither rain nor snow keeps the postman from delivering the letters which we  
look forward to receive so much.  
AB
72. \_\_\_\_\_ The child is old enough to take care of himself. He doesn't need to look after  
any longer.  
ABC
73. \_\_\_\_\_ He was a man of fine character in all points for that he was rather timid.  
ABCD
74. \_\_\_\_\_ John was told that he had to obtain permit from the landowner if he  
would like to fish in the lake.  
ABCD
75. \_\_\_\_\_ The economics difficulties of the country are not to be made light of.  
ABCD

**Directions:** Translate the following sentences into English.

76. 本书适合申请出国或报考硕士学位的考生使用。
77. 尽管开始时碰到一些意想不到的困难，但是我们仍然完成了任务。
78. 企图损人利己的人不会有好下场。
79. 许多病人坚持戴着手表去医院，即使他们没有什么日程安排。
80. 老年人和青年人之间的唯一差别是：青年人前程似锦，而老年人的辉煌已成为过去。